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## **Reports**

- [Item#1](#)  
Old Scores and New Grudges: Evolving Sino-Japanese Tensions. International Crisis Group. July 24, 2014.

The deterioration in relations between China and Japan has spiraled beyond an island sovereignty dispute and risks an armed conflict neither wants. A November regional summit is a fence-mending opportunity, if the two countries' leaders rise above nationalism and manage multiple flashpoints.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/asia/north-east-asia/258-old-scores-and-grudges-evolving-sino-japanese-tensions.pdf> [PDF format, 51 pages, 1.55 MB].

#### Item#2

Chinese Challenge: Australia's Japan Choice. YaleGlobal. Evelyn Goh. July 17, 2014.

China's steady economic growth has been accompanied by growing assertiveness over control of resources and territory in the East China Sea and the South China Sea that unnerves neighbors. Most Asian nations do not see any option other than a closely entwined future with China and criticize Beijing with caution. Australia under conservative Prime Minister Tony Abbott, in advancing defense cooperation with Japan, is bucking that trend, a stance that poses long-term strategic challenges, explains Evelyn Goh. China is, by far, the lead trade partner for Australia and Japan. China denounces any attempt at containment of its ambitions. Yet if Japan and Australia, both U.S. allies, pursue ongoing defense partnerships, that marks a sweeping line through the Pacific Ocean.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/chinese-challenge-australia%E2%80%99s-japan-choice> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#3

Power and Order in Asia: A Survey of Regional Expectations. Center for Strategic & International Studies. Michael J. Green and Nicholas Szechenyi. July 17, 2014.

Asia stands out as the world's most vibrant region, where rivalries and confrontation coincide with increased economic cooperation and community building. How should we interpret these two dynamics, and what are the implications for U.S. policy? With the support of the MacArthur Foundation, Asahi Shimbun, JoongAng Ilbo, and China Times, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) collaborated with Opinion Dynamics Corporation on a survey of strategic elites in 11 Asia-Pacific economies. The report presents key findings on the strategic landscape in Asia with respect to questions of power, norms, and regional institutions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://csis.org/files/publication/140605\\_Green\\_PowerandOrder\\_WEB.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/140605_Green_PowerandOrder_WEB.pdf) [PDF format, 38 pages, 3.54 MB].

#### Item#4

The Islamic World and the West: Recovering Common History. YaleGlobal. Nayef Al-Rodhan. July 15, 2014.

One out of five people in the world are Muslim, and many Europeans express fear about growing numbers of Muslim migrants. "Islam in Europe tends to be viewed as not only a recent, but also a foreign and threatening presence," explains Nayef Al-Rodhan. "Europe and the Arab-Islamic world have brushed shoulders for centuries, and their histories are inextricably linked." Europe tends to overlook historical contributions from the Arab-Islamic world. "Pushing immigrant communities to shed cultural frameworks only encourages these communities towards counterproductive defensive postures," Al-Rodhan writes. Acknowledgement of the shared heritage and mutual contributions, not simply with trade but in mathematics, scientific inquiry and art, could counter the emerging narratives that Islam is dangerous for Europe and Muslims lack enthusiasm for innovation. Such acknowledgement alone will not ensure security, Al-Rodhan concludes, and good governance may not necessarily follow western liberal democratic traditions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/arab-islamic-world-and-west-recovering-common-history> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#5

Gaza and Israel: New Obstacles, New Solutions. International Crisis Group. July 14, 2104.

To break the violent impasse, Israel must change its policy toward Hamas and work toward a lasting ceasefire, recognising how much its own stability depends on the stability of Gaza, says to the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/Middle%20East%20North%20Africa/Israel%20Palestine/b039-gaza-and-israel-new-obstacles-new-solutions.pdf> [PDF format, 12 pages, 1.33 MB].

#### Item#6

How to Turn Off the ISIS Tap. YaleGlobal. Carol E. B. Choksy and Jamsheed K. Choksy. July 8, 2014.

Wealthy donors and even officials in nations like Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have at times tolerated terrorist groups that attack religious foes in other nations. Inevitably, the extremists lash back, seeing to control the minds and hands that feed them. Such is the case with the self-proclaimed caliphate known as the Islamic State, also ISIS, ISIL or IS, which now controls extensive strands of territory in Syria and Iraq. The world, especially Muslim nations, must cooperate to cut the group's financing used for weapons, operations and recruiting, urge the authors. They propose immediate regulations on centralizing records on terrorist backers, regulating all financial institutions and couriers, limiting value of cash transfers, registering charitable organizations and conducting audits.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/how-turn-isis-tap> [HTML format, various paging].

#### Item#7

Russia's Global Image Negative amid Crisis in Ukraine. Pew Research Global Attitudes Project. July 9, 2014.

As the European Union considers further sanctions on Russia for its role in the standoff in Ukraine, Russia is broadly unpopular in many countries around the globe and increasingly disliked in Europe and the United States. President Vladimir Putin's leadership also continues to inspire little confidence worldwide, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. The former Cold War power's negative global image contradicts Russians' expectations that Putin's actions in Ukraine would improve their country's international reputation.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewglobal.org/files/2014/07/PG-2014-07-09-Russia-Favorability.pdf> [PDF format, 31 pages, 433.82 KB].

#### Item#8

How Americans Feel About Religious Groups. Pew Research Religion & Public Life Project. July 16, 2014.

Jews, Catholics and evangelical Christians are viewed warmly by the American public. When asked to rate each group on a "feeling thermometer" ranging from 0 to 100 - where 0 reflects the coldest, most negative possible rating and 100 the warmest, most positive rating - all three groups receive an average rating of 60 or higher (63 for Jews, 62 for Catholics and 61 for evangelical Christians). And 44% of the public rates all three groups in the warmest part of the scale (67 or higher). Buddhists, Hindus and Mormons receive neutral ratings on average, ranging from 48 for Mormons to 53 for Buddhists. The public views atheists and Muslims more coldly.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewforum.org/files/2014/07/Views-of-Religious-Groups-full-PDF-for-web.pdf> [PDF format, 975.71 KB].

#### Item#9

Surge of Central American Children Roils U.S. Immigration Debate. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. July 16, 2014.

As the president and Congress struggle over how to deal with the influx of thousands of unaccompanied minors from Central America across the U.S.-Mexican border, the survey finds that the public favors a shift in U.S. policy to expedite the legal processing of the children. President Obama gets very low ratings for his handling of the issue, although Obama's overall job rating is virtually unchanged from April: 44% approve of his job performance while 49% disapprove. Neither party has a significant edge when it comes to dealing with immigration; 42% say the Republican Party could do a better job on the issue while 40% say the Democratic Party.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/2014/07/07-16-14-Obama-and-Immigration-Policy-Release1.pdf> [PDF format, 32 pages, 609.88 KB].

#### Item#10

In Post-Recession Era, Young Adults Drive Continuing Rise in Multi-Generational Living. Pew Research Social & Demographic Trends. Richard Fry and Jeffrey S. Passel. July 17, 2014.

A record 57 million Americans, or 18.1 % of the population of the United States, lived in multi-generational family households in 2012, double the number who lived in such household in 1980. After three decades of steady but measured growth, the arrangement of having multiple generations together under one roof spiked during the Great Recession of 2007-2009 and has kept on growing in the post-recession period, albeit at a slower pace, according to the report.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2014/07/ST-2014-07-17-multigen-households-report.pdf> [PDF format, 22 pages, 547.82 KB].

#### Item#11

America's Shifting Statehouse Press. Pew Research Journalism Project. Jodi Enda et al. July 10, 2014.

Within America's 50 state capitol buildings, 1,592 journalists inform the public about the actions and issues of state government, according to the report. Of those statehouse reporters, nearly half (741) are assigned there full time. While that averages out to 15 full-time reporters per state, the actual number varies widely, from a high of 53 in Texas to just two in South Dakota. The remaining 851 statehouse reporters cover the beat less than full time.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.journalism.org/files/2014/07/Americas-Shifting-Statehouse-Press\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.journalism.org/files/2014/07/Americas-Shifting-Statehouse-Press_full_report.pdf) [PDF format, 41 pages, 799.05 KB].

#### Item#12

Net Threats. Pew Research Internet Project. July 3, 2014.

As Internet experts look to the future of the Web, they have a number of concerns. This is not to say they are pessimistic: The majority of respondents to this 2014 Future of the Internet canvassing say they hope that by 2025 there will not be significant changes for the worse and hindrances to the ways in which people get and share content online today. And they said they expect that technology innovation will continue to afford more new opportunities for people to connect. Still, some express wide levels of concern that this yearning for an open Internet will be challenged by trends that could sharply disrupt the way the Internet works for many users today as a source of largely unfettered content flows.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

[http://www.pewinternet.org/files/2014/07/Future-of-the-Internet\\_Net-Threats\\_070314.pdf](http://www.pewinternet.org/files/2014/07/Future-of-the-Internet_Net-Threats_070314.pdf) [PDF format, 40 pages, 533.44 KB].